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## (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date  
5 July 2001 (05.07.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/48183 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification?: C12N 15/00 (74) Agent: BAYLISS, Geoffrey, Cyril; Boulton Wade Tennant, Verulam Gardens, 70 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BT (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/EP00/13149
- (22) International Filing Date:  
22 December 2000 (22.12.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
9930691.2 24 December 1999 (24.12.1999) GB
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:  
— Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.



WO 01/48183 A2

(54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO DOUBLE-STRANDED RNA INHIBITION

(57) Abstract: There are described ways of improving the efficiency of double stranded RNA inhibition as a method of inhibiting gene expression in nematode worms such as *C. elegans*. In particular, the invention relates to the finding that changes in the genetic background of *C. elegans* result in increased sensitivity to double-stranded RNA inhibition.

IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO DOUBLE-STRANDED RNA  
INHIBITION

5       The present invention is concerned with ways of  
improving the efficiency of double stranded RNA  
inhibition as a method of inhibiting gene expression  
in nematode worms such as *C. elegans*. In particular,  
the invention relates to the finding that the  
susceptibility of nematode worms such as *C. elegans* to  
10       double stranded RNA inhibition is affected by changes  
in the genetic background of the worms.

It has recently been described in Nature Vol 391,  
pp.806-811, February 98, that introducing double  
stranded RNA into a cell results in potent and  
15       specific interference with expression of endogenous  
genes in the cell, which interference is substantially  
more effective than providing either RNA strand  
individually as proposed in antisense technology. This  
specific reduction of the activity  
20       of the gene was also found to occur in the nematode  
worm *Caenorhabditis elegans* (*C. elegans*) when the RNA  
was introduced into the genome or body cavity of the  
worm.

The present inventors have utilized the double  
25       stranded RNA inhibition technique and applied it  
further to devise novel and inventive methods of (i)  
assigning functions to genes or DNA fragments which  
have been sequenced in various projects, such as, for  
example, the human genome project and which have yet  
30       to be accorded a particular function, and (ii)  
identifying DNA responsible for conferring a  
particular phenotype. Such methods are described in  
the applicant's co-pending application number WO  
00/01846. Processes for introducing RNA into a living  
35       cell, either *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, in order to inhibit  
expression of a target gene in that cell are

additionally described in WO 99/32619.

Several different experimental approaches can be used to introduce double-stranded RNA into nematode worms in order to achieve RNA interference *in vivo*.

5 One of the most straightforward approaches is simple injection of double-stranded RNA into a body cavity. A more elegant solution is to feed the nematodes on food organisms, generally bacteria, which express a double stranded RNA of the appropriate sequence,  
10 corresponding to a region of the target gene.

The present inventors have now determined that the phenomenon of RNA interference in nematodes following ingestion of food organisms capable of expressing double-stranded RNA is dependent both on  
15 the nature of the food organism and on the genetic background of the nematodes themselves. These findings may be exploited to provided improved methods of double-stranded RNA inhibition.

Therefore, according to a first aspect of the  
20 present invention there is provided a method of inhibiting expression of a target gene in a nematode worm comprising feeding to said nematode worm a food organism which is capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide sequence  
25 substantially identical to a portion of said target gene following ingestion of the food organism by the nematode, wherein the nematode has a non wild-type genetic background selected to provide increased sensitivity to RNA interference as compared to wild  
30 type.

*Caenorhabditis elegans* is the preferred nematode worm for use in the method of the invention although the method could be carried out with other nematodes and in particular with other microscopic nematodes,  
35 preferably microscopic nematodes belonging to the genus *Caenorhabditis*. As used herein the term "microscopic" nematode encompasses nematodes of

approximately the same size as *C. elegans*, being of the order 1mm long in the adult stage. Microscopic nematodes of this approximate size can easily be grown in the wells of a multi-well plate of the type  
5 generally used in the art to perform mid- to high-throughput screening.

It is an essential feature of this aspect of the invention that the nematode has a non wild-type genetic background which confers greater sensitivity  
10 to RNA interference phenomena (abbreviated herein to RNAi) as compared to the equivalent wild type nematodes. As illustrated in the accompanying examples, introduction of double-stranded RNA (abbreviated herein to dsRNA) into a non wild-type  
15 strain according to the invention results in greater inhibition of expression of the target gene. Depending on the nature of the target gene, this greater level of inhibition may be detectable at the phenotypic level as a more pronounced phenotype.

20 The nematode having non wild-type genetic background may, advantageously, be a mutant strain. Mutations which have the effect of increasing susceptibility of the nematode to RNAi may, for example, affect the stability of dsRNA or the kinetics  
25 of dsRNA turnover within cells of the worm or the rate of uptake of dsRNA synthesised by a food organism. Suitable mutant strains include mutant strains exhibiting knock-out or loss-of-function mutations in one or more genes encoding proteins involved in RNA  
30 synthesis, RNA degradation or the regulation of these processes.

In one preferred embodiment, the nematode is a mutant strain, more preferably a mutant *C. elegans*, which exhibits reduced activity of one or more  
35 nucleases compared to wild-type. Suitable strains include mutant strains exhibiting knock-out or loss-of-function mutations in one or more genes encoding

nucleases, such as RNases. A particularly preferred example is the *nuc-1* strain. This mutant *C. elegans* strain is known per se in the art.

5 In a second preferred embodiment, the nematode is a mutant strain, more preferably a mutant *C. elegans*, which exhibits increased gut uptake compared to wild-type. Particularly preferred examples of such strains are the so-called *C. elegans* gun mutants described herein. In a still further embodiment, the nematode  
10 may be a transgenic worm comprising one or more transgenes which increase gut uptake relative to wild-type.

The term "increased gut uptake" as used herein is taken to mean increased uptake of foreign particles from the gut lumen and may encompass both increased  
15 gut permeability and increased gut molecular transport compared to wild-type *C. elegans*.

*C. elegans* feeds by taking in liquid containing its food (e.g. bacteria). It then spits out the  
20 liquid, crushes the food particles and internalises them into the gut lumen. This process is performed by the muscles of the pharynx. The process of taking up liquid and subsequently spitting it out is called pharyngeal pumping. Once the food particles have been  
25 internalised via pharyngeal pumping their contents must cross the gut itself in order to reach target sites in the worm. There are multiple factors which effect the uptake of compounds from the gut lumen to the surrounding tissues. These include the action of  
30 multi-drug resistance proteins, multi-drug resistance related proteins and the P450 cytochromes as well as other enzymes and mechanisms available for transport of molecules through the gut wall.

*C. elegans* mutants which exhibit increased uptake  
35 of foreign molecules through the gut may be obtained from the *C. elegans* mutant collection at the C.

*C. elegans* Genetic Center, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota, or may be generated by standard methods. Such methods are described by Anderson in Methods in Cell Biology, Vol 48, "C. elegans: Modern biological analysis of an organism" Pages 31 to 58. Several selection rounds of the PCR technique can be performed to select a mutant worm with a deletion in a desired gene. Alternatively, a population of worms could be subjected to random mutagenesis and worms exhibiting the desired characteristic of increased gut uptake selected using a phenotypic screen, such as the dye uptake method described herein.

As an alternative to mutation, transgenic worms may be generated with the appropriate characteristics. Methods of preparing transgenic worms are well known in the art and are particularly described by Craig Mello and Andrew Fire, Methods in Cell Biology, Vol 48, Ed. H.F. Epstein and D.C. Shakes, Academic Press, pages 452-480.

Worms exhibiting the desired characteristics of increased gut uptake can be identified using a test devised by the inventors based on uptake of a marker precursor molecule which is cleaved by the action of enzymes present in the gut lumen to generate a marker molecule which produces a detectable signal, such as fluorescence. A suitable marker precursor molecule is the fluorescent dye precursor BCECF-AM available from Molecular Probes (Europe BV), Netherlands. This dye only becomes fluorescent when cleaved by esterases and maintained at a pH above 6. The pH of the gut lumen is usually 5 or below. Thus, any BCECF-AM taken up through the pharynx into the gut lumen is not fluorescent until cleaved and the cleaved portion has entered the cells surrounding the lumen which are at a higher pH. Thus, this dye is able to quickly identify mutant or otherwise modified worms which have increased gut transport or permeability. There is a

gradual increase in fluorescence in the tissues surrounding the gut while the gut lumen remains dark. The fluorescence can be detected at an excitation wavelength of 485 nm and an emission wavelength of 530 nm.

Specific examples of gun mutant strains isolated using this procedure which may be used in the method of the invention are strains bg77, bg84, bg85 and bg86, although it is to be understood that the invention is in no way limited to the use of these specific strains. The *C. elegans* gun mutant strain bg85 was deposited on 23 December 1999 at the BCCM/LMG culture collection, Laboratorium Voor Microbiologie, Universiteit Gent, K. L. Ledeganckstraat 35, B-9000, Gent, Belgium under accession number LMBP 5334CB. The phrase "the bg85 mutation" as used herein refers to the specific mutation(s) present in the bg85 strain which is/are responsible for conferring the gun phenotype.

It is also within the scope of the invention to use a non wild-type nematode strain, preferable a *C. elegans* strain, having multiple mutations which affect sensitivity to RNAi. A preferred type of multiple mutant is one having at least one mutation which results in reduced nuclease activity compared to wild type and at least one mutation which results in increased gut uptake compared to wild type. An example of such a mutant is a *C. elegans* strain having the *nuc-1* mutation and at least one further gun mutation. As exemplified herein, double mutants having the *nuc-1* mutation and a gun mutation exhibit enhanced sensitivity to RNAi as compared to either *nuc-1* or gun single mutants.

For the avoidance of doubt, where particular characteristics or properties of nematode worms are described herein by relative terms such as "enhanced"



or "increased" or "decreased" this should be taken to mean enhanced, increased or decreased relative to wild-type nematodes. In the case of *C. elegans*, wild-type is defined as the N2 Bristol strain which is well known to workers in the *C. elegans* field and has been extremely well characterised (see Methods in Cell Biology, Volume 48, *Caenorhabditis elegans: Modern biological analysis of an organism*, ed. by Henry F. Epstein and Diane C. Shakes, 1995 Academic Press; The nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*, ed. by William Wood and the community of *C. elegans* researchers., 1988, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; *C. elegans II*, ed. by Donald L. Riddle, Thomas Blumenthal, Barbara J. Meyer and James R. Priess, 1997, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press). The N2 strain can be obtained from the *C. elegans* Genetic Center, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota, USA.

The food organism for use in the above aspect of the invention is preferably a bacterium such as, for example, a strain of *E.coli*. It will, however, be appreciated that any other type of food organism on which nematodes feed and which is capable of producing dsRNA could be used. The food organism may be genetically modified to express a double-stranded RNA of the appropriate sequence, as will be understood with reference to the examples included herein. One convenient way in which this may be achieved in a bacterial food organism is by transforming the bacterium with a vector comprising a promoter or promoters positioned to drive transcription of a DNA sequence to RNA capable of forming a double-stranded structure. Examples of such vectors will be further described below.

The actual step of feeding the food organism to the nematode may be carried out according to procedures known in the art, see WO 00/01846.

Typically the feeding of the food organisms to the nematodes is performed on standard agar plates commonly used for culturing *C. elegans* in the laboratory. However, the step of feeding the food  
5 organism to the nematodes may also be carried out in liquid culture, for example in the wells of 96-well microtitre assay plates.

The inventors have further observed that variations in the food organism can result in enhanced  
10 *in vivo* RNAi when the food organism is ingested by a nematode worm.

Accordingly, in a further aspect the invention provides a method of inhibiting expression of a target gene in a nematode worm comprising feeding to said  
15 nematode worm a food organism capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide sequence substantially identical to a portion of said target gene following ingestion of the food organism by the nematode, wherein the food organism carries a  
20 modification selected to provide increased expression or persistence of the double-stranded RNA compared to a food organism which does not carry the modification.

The modification present in the food organism can be any modification which results in increased  
25 expression of the dsRNA or in increased persistence of the dsRNA. Suitable modifications might include mutations within the bacterial chromosome which affect RNA stability and/or degradation or mutations which have a direct effect on the rate of transcription. In  
30 a preferred embodiment, the food organism is an RNase III minus *E. coli* strain, or any other RNase negative strain.

According to a still further aspect of the invention there is provided a method of inhibiting  
35 expression of a target gene in a nematode worm comprising introduction of a DNA capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide

sequence substantially identical to a portion of said target gene in said nematode, wherein the nematode is one which exhibits increased gut uptake compared to wild type.

5 In addition to exhibiting increased sensitivity to RNAi following feeding with food organisms capable of expressing a dsRNA, nematodes which exhibit increase gut uptake as described herein also show increased uptake of DNA molecules capable of producing  
10 double-stranded RNA structures following ingestion into a nematode.

In a preferred embodiment, the DNA is in the form of a vector comprising a promoter or promoters orientated to relative to a sequence of DNA such that  
15 they are capable of driving transcription of the said DNA to make RNA capable of forming a double-stranded structure upon binding of an appropriate RNA polymerase to the promoter or promoters.

Several different arrangements of promoters may  
20 be used in such a vector. In a first arrangement a DNA fragment corresponding to a region of the target gene is flanked by two opposable polymerase-specific promoters which are preferably identical. Transcription from the opposable promoters produces  
25 two complementary RNA strands which can anneal to form an RNA duplex. The plasmid pGN1 described herein is an example of a vector comprising two opposable T7 promoters flanking a multiple cloning site for insertion of a DNA fragment of the appropriate  
30 sequence, corresponding to a region of a target gene. pGN8 is an example of a vector derived from pGN1 containing a fragment of the *C. elegans unc-22* gene. In an alternative arrangement, DNA fragments corresponding to a region of the target gene may be  
35 placed both in the sense and the antisense orientation downstream of a single promoter. In this case, the sense/antisense fragments are co-transcribed to

generate a single RNA strand which is self-complementary and can therefore form an RNA duplex.

In both of the above arrangements, the polymerase-specific T3, T7 and SP6 promoters, all of which are well known in the art, are useful for driving transcription of the RNA. Expression from these promoters is dependent on expression of the cognate polymerase. Advantageously, the nematode itself may be adapted to express the appropriate polymerase. Expression of the polymerase may be general and constitutive, but could also be regulated under a tissue-specific promoter, an inducible promoter, a temporally regulated promoter or a promoter having a combination of such characteristics. Transgenic *C. elegans* strains harboring a transgene encoding the desired polymerase under the control of an appropriately-regulated promoter can be constructed according to methods known per se in the art and described, for example, by Craig Mello and Andrew Fire in *Methods in Cell Biology*, Vol 48, Ed. H. F. Epstein and D. C. Shakes, Academic Press, pp 452-480.

The advantage of adapting the nematode to express the required polymerase is that it is possible to control inhibition of expression of the target gene in a tissue-specific and/or temporally specific manner by placing expression of the polymerase under the control of an appropriately regulated promoter.

Introduction of DNA into nematodes in accordance with the method of the invention can be achieved using a variety of techniques, for example by direct injection into a body cavity or by soaking the worms in a solution containing the DNA. If the DNA is in the form of a vector as described herein, e.g. a plasmid harboring a cloned DNA fragment between two flanking T7 promoters, then dsRNA corresponding to this DNA fragment will be formed in the nematode resulting in down regulation of the corresponding gene. The

introduced DNA can form an extrachromosomal array, which array might result in a more catalytic knock-out or reduction of function phenotype. The DNA might also become integrated into the genome of the nematode, resulting in the same catalytic knock out or reduction of function phenotype, but which is stably transmittable.

In each aspect of the invention, the double-stranded RNA structure may be formed by two separate complementary RNA strands or a single self-complementary strand, as described above. Inhibition of target gene expression is sequence-specific in that only nucleotide sequences corresponding to the duplex region of the dsRNA structure are targeted for inhibition.

It is preferred to use dsRNA comprising a nucleotide sequence identical to a portion of the target gene, although RNA sequences with minor variations such as insertions, deletions and single base substitutions may also be used and are effective for inhibition. It will be readily apparent that 100% sequence identity between the dsRNA and a portion of the target gene is not absolutely required for inhibition and the phrase "substantially identical" as used herein is to be interpreted accordingly. Generally sequences which are substantially identical will share at least 90%, preferably at least 95% and more preferably at least 98% nucleic acid sequence identity. Sequence identity may be conveniently calculated based on an optimal alignment, for example using the BLAST program accessible at [WWW.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://WWW.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov).

The invention will be further understood with reference to the following non-limiting Examples, together with the accompanying Figures in which:

Figure 1 is a plasmid map of the vector pGN1

containing opposable T7 promoters flanking a multiple cloning site and an ampicillin resistance marker.

5 Figure 2 is a plasmid map of the vector pGN8 (a genomic fragment of the *C. elegans unc-22* gene cloned in pGN1).

10 Figure 3 is a plasmid map of the vector pGN29 containing two T7 promoters and two T7 terminators flanking *Bst*XI sites. This vector permits cloning of DNA fragments linked to *Bst*XI adaptors.

15 Figure 4 is a plasmid map of the vector pGN39 containing two T7 promoters and two T7 terminators flanking attR recombination sites (based on the Gateway™ cloning system of Life Technologies, Inc).

20 Figure 5 is a plasmid map of the vector pGX22 (a fragment of the *C. elegans* gene C04H5.6 cloned in pGN29).

25 Figure 6 is a plasmid map of the vector pGX52 (a fragment of the *C. elegans* gene K11D9.2b cloned in pGN29).

Figure 7 is a plasmid map of the vector pGX104 (a fragment of the *C. elegans* gene Y57G11C.15 cloned in pGN29).

30 Figure 8 is a plasmid map of the vector pGZ8 (a fragment of the *C. elegans* gene T25G3.2 cloned in pGN39).

35 Figure 9 shows the results of an RNAi experiment in which wild-type (N2) or *nuc-1* strain *C. elegans* in liquid culture were fed with *E. coli* containing the

plasmid pGX22.

Figure 10 shows the results of an RNAi experiment in which wild-type (N2) or *nuc-1* strain *C. elegans* in liquid culture were fed with *E. coli* containing the plasmid pGX52.

Figure 11 shows the results of an RNAi experiment in which wild-type (N2) or *nuc-1* strain *C. elegans* in liquid culture were fed with *E. coli* containing the plasmid pGXG28.

Figure 12 shows the results of an RNAi experiment in which wild-type (N2) or *nuc-1* strain *C. elegans* in liquid culture were fed with *E. coli* containing the plasmid pGX104

20

**Example 1**

Influence of genetic background on the efficiency of RNAi in *C. elegans*.

**5 Introduction**

Various different *C. elegans* strains were fed with different bacteria, to test the possibility of RNAi by feeding *C. elegans* with bacteria that produce dsRNA. The possibility of DNA delivery and dsRNA delivery has  
10 previously been envisaged by using different bacterial strains. In this experiment the importance of the *C. elegans* strain as receptor of the dsRNA is also shown.

For this experiment the following *E. coli* strains were  
15 used:

1. MC1061: F-araD139  $\Delta$ (ara-leu)7696 galE15 galK16  $\Delta$ (lac)X74 rpsL (Str<sup>r</sup>) hsdR2 ( $r_k^-$   $m_k^+$ ) mcrA mcrB1  
- regular host for various plasmids,  
20 - Wertman et al., (1986) Gene 49:253-262,  
- Raleigh et al., (1989) in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology eds. Ausubel et al, Publishing associates and Wiley Interscience; New York. Unit 1.4.
- 25 2. B21(DE3): F- ompT(lon) hsdS<sub>B</sub> ( $r_B^-$ ,  $m_B^-$ ; an *E. coli* B strain) with DE3, a  $\lambda$  prophage carrying the T7 RNA polymerase gene.  
- regular host for IPTG inducible T7 polymerase expression,  
30 - Studier et al. (1990) Meth. Enzymol. 185:60-89
3. HT115 (DE3): F- mcrA mcrB IN(rrnD-rrnE) 1  $\lambda$ - rnc14::tr10 (DE3 lysogen: lacUV5 promoter-T7polymerase)  
35 - host for IPTG inducible T7 polymerase



expression,

- RNaseIII-,

- Fire A, Carnegie Institution, Baltimore, MD,  
Pers. Comm.

5

For this experiment the following *C. elegans* strains  
were used:

10

1. *C. elegans* N2: regular WT laboratory strain

15

2. *C. elegans* nuc-1(e1393): *C. elegans* strain with a  
reduced endonuclease activity (>95%); condensed  
chromatin persists after programmed cell death;  
ingested (bacterial) DNA in the intestinal lumen  
is not degraded. Several alleles are described:  
e1392 (strong allele: has been used for the  
experiments described below); n887 (resembles  
e1392) and n334 (weaker allele)

20

- Stanfield et al. (1998) East Coast Worm  
meeting abstract 171,

- Anonymous, Worm Breeder's Gazette 1(1):17b  
Hevelone et al. (1988) Biochem. Genet. 26:447-461

- Ellis et al., Worm breeder's Gazette 7(2):44

- Babu, Worm Breeder's gazette 1(2):10

25

- Driscoll, (1996) Brain Pathol. 6:411-425

- Ellis et al., (1991) Genetics 129:79-94

For this experiment the following plasmids were used:

30

pGN1: A vector encoding for ampicillin resistance,  
harbouring a multiple cloning site between two  
convergent T7 promoters.

35

pGN8: pGN1 containing a genomic fragment of unc-22.  
Decreased unc-22 expression via RNAi results in a  
"twitching" phenotype in *C. elegans*.

**Experimental conditions**

12-well micro-titer plates were filled with approximately 2 ml of NGM agar per well (1 litre of NGM agar: 15g Agar, 1g peptone, 3g NaCl, 1ml cholesterol solution (5 mg/ml in EtOH), with sterile addition after autoclaving of 9.5 ml 0.1M CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 9.5 ml 0.1 ml MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 25 ml 1M KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>/K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> buffer pH 6 and 5 ml nystatin solution (dissolved 10 mg/ml in 1:1 EtOH:CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub> 7.5 M).

The dried plates were spotted with approximately 50 µl of an overnight culture of bacteria. When IPTG induction was required, 50 µl of a 10 mM stock solution of IPTG was dropped on top of the bacteria lawn, and incubated at 37°C for approximately 4 hours. Individual nematodes at the L4 growth stage were then placed in single wells. In each well 4 nematodes, and the plates were further incubated at 20°C for 6 days to allow offspring to be formed. The F1 offspring of the seeded nematodes were tested for the twitching phenotype.

## Results

Table 1: Percentage of the offspring that show the twitching phenotype

5	MC1061	N2	<i>nuc-1</i>
	pGN1	0%	0%
	pGN1 + IPTG	0%	0%
	pGN8	0%	0%
	pGN8 + IPTG	0%	0%
10	BL21 (DE3)		
	pGN1	0%	0%
	pGN1 + IPTG	0%	0%
	pGN8	20% (+)	>90% (++)
	pGN8 + IPTG	20% (+)	>90% (++±)
15	HT115 (DE3)		
	pGN1	0%	0%
	pGN1 + IPTG	0%	0%
	pGN8	50% (±)	>90% (++)
20	pGN8 + IPTG	80% (++)	>90% (+++)

5    %: percentage twitchers

6    +: weak twitching

7    ++: twitching

8    +++: strong twitching

9    25

## Conclusions

The experiment with *E. coli* MC1061 shows that no twitching could be observed in this experiment.

30 Neither the N2 nematodes nor the *nuc-1* nematodes showed any twitchers. This is to be expected as *E. coli* MC1061 does not produce any T7 RNA polymerase, and hence the *unc-22* fragment cloned in pGN8 is not

expressed as dsRNA.

5 The experiment with *E. coli* strain BL21(DE3) and  
nematode strain N2 shows expected results. BL21(DE3)  
harbouring plasmid pGN1 does not result in any  
twitching as the pGN1 vector is an empty vector. BL21  
(DE3) harbouring pGN8 results in the expression of  
unc-22 dsRNA. When this dsRNA is fed to the N2  
10 nematode (indirectly by feeding with the bacteria that  
produce the dsRNA), this results in a twitching  
phenotype, indicating that the dsRNA is able to pass  
the gut barrier and is able to perform its interfering  
activity.

15 Surprisingly the RNAi effect of the unc-22 dsRNA was  
even more pronounced in *C. elegans* strain *nuc-1* than  
in the wild type N2 strain. Although one may expect  
that the *nuc-1* mutation results in the non-degradation  
or at least in a slower degradation of DNA, as the  
20 NUC-1 protein is known to be involved in DNase  
activity, we clearly observe an enhancement of the  
RNAi induced phenotype in *C. elegans* with a *nuc-1*  
background. The *nuc-1* mutation has not been cloned  
yet, but it has been described that the gene is  
25 involved in nuclease activity, and more particularly  
DNase activity. If the NUC-1 protein is a nuclease, it  
may also have activity on nuclease activity on dsRNA,  
which would explain the enhanced RNAi phenotype. The  
*nuc-1* gene product may be a nuclease, or a regulator  
30 of nuclease activity. As the mode of action of RNAi is  
still not understood, it is also possible that the  
NUC-1 protein is interfering in the mode of action of  
RNAi. This would explain why a *nuc-1* mutant is more  
sensitive to RNAi.

35

The experiment with the *E. coli* strain HT115 (DE3)

confirms the experiments with the BL21(DE3) strain. The RNA interference observed with the unc-22 dsRNA is even higher. In comparison with strain BL21(DE3) this could be expected, as HT115(DE3) is a RNase III minus strain, and hence is expected to produce larger amounts of dsRNA, resulting in more prominent RNAi. This indicates further that the RNAi observed in this experiment is the result of the dsRNA produced by the bacteria fed to the *C. elegans*. Feeding *C. elegans* nuc-1 with HT115(DE3) harbouring pGN8 also results in higher RNA interference phenotype than feeding the same bacteria to *C. elegans* wild-type strain N2. Once again this indicates that improved RNAi can realised using a nuclease negative *C. elegans* and more particularly with a with the *C. elegans* nuc-1 (el392) strain.

#### Summary

RNA interference can be achieved in *C. elegans* by feeding the worms with bacteria that produce dsRNA. The efficiency of this RNA interference is dependent both on the *E. coli* strain and on the genetic background of the *C. elegans* strain. The higher the level of dsRNA production in the *E. coli*, the more RNAi is observed. This can be realised by using efficient RNA expression systems such as T7 RNA polymerase and RNAase negative strains, such as RNaseIII minus stains. In this example the level of dsRNA production varied: HT115(DE3)>BL21(DE3)>MC1061.

RNA interference is high in *C. elegans* strains that are nuclease negative, or that are influenced in their nuclease activity. This can be realised by using a mutant strain such as *C. elegans* nuc-1.

In this example the sensitivity to RNAi varied: *C. elegans* nuc-1 >> *C. elegans* N2

**Example 2**

Improved RNAi by feeding dsRNA producing bacteria in selected *C. elegans* strains-Comparison of the *nuc-1* strain with several mutants which show improved gut uptake. (designated herein 'gun' mutants). Strains  
5 bg77, bg78, bg83, bg84, bg85, bg86, bg87, bg88 and bg89 are typical gun mutant *C. elegans* strains isolated using selection for increased gut uptake (gun phenotype) with the marker dye BCECF-AM.

10

**Experimental conditions:**

- 12-well micro-titer plates were filled with approximately 2ml of NGM agar (containing 1ml/l of ampicillin (100µg/ml) and 5 ml of 100mM stock  
15 IPTG) per well
- the dried plates were spotted with 25µl of an overnight culture of bacteria (BL21DE3/HT115DE3) containing the plasmids pGN1 (T7prom-T7prom) or pGN8 (T7prom-unc-22-T7prom)
- 20 - individual nematodes at the L4 growth stage were then placed in single wells, one nematode per well
- the plates were incubated at 20°C for 6 days to allow offspring to be formed
- 25 - the adult F1 offspring of the seeded nematodes were tested for the twitching phenotype

**Results:**

Table 2:

20°C/6d	pGN1 HT115DE3	pGN8 BL2DE3	pGN8 BL2DE3 HT115DE3	
N2	0	1	1	
nuc-1	0	1-2	1	
bg77	0	1	1	
bg78	0	1	1-2	
bg83	0	1	1	
bg84	0	1-2	1	
bg85	0	1	1	
bg86	0	1	1	
bg87	0	1	1	
bg88	0	1	1	
bg89	0	1	1	

figure legend:

0 = no twitching

1 = no to weak phenotype

2 = clear phenotype

3 = strong phenotype

**Conclusions**

- bacterial strain HT115(DE3) shows a better RNAi sensitivity than bacterial strain BL21(DE3)
- the *nuc-1* *C. elegans* strain is a better strain than the Wild-type N2 strain for RNAi sensitivity
- various gun mutants (improved gut uptake mutants) and more particularly the gun mutant strains bg77, bg84, bg85, bg86 show improved sensitivity to RNAi compared to Wild-type.

A double mutant *C. elegans* strain (nuc-1/gun) shows even greater sensitivity to RNAi compared to wild-type:

- 5 Double mutants were constructed to test the prediction that gun/nuc mutants would even show more enhanced RNAi sensitivity. As an example, the crossing strategy with gun strain bg85 is shown, similar crosses can be conducted with other gun strains, such as bg77, bg84 and bg86.

P0 cross: gun(bg85) x WT males

F1 cross: nuc-1 x gun(bg85)/+ males

F2 cross: nuc-1 x gun(bg85)/+; nuc-1/0 males (50%)  
nuc-1 x +/+; nuc-1/0 males (50%)

F3 single: gun(bg85)/+; nuc-1 hermaphrodites (25%)  
+/+; nuc-1 hermaphrodites (75%)

F4 single: gun(bg85); nuc-1 (1/4 of every 4th plate high staining with BCECF)

F5 retest: gun(bg85); nuc-1 (100% progeny of F4 singled high staining with BCECF)

To select for the gun phenotype, the fluorescence precursor BCECF-AM is used (obtainable from Molecular probes). The precursor BCECF-AM is cleaved by esterases present in the gut of the worm to generate the dye BCECF which is fluorescent at pH values above 6. This allows selection for worms that have a gun phenotype. BCECF-AM is taken up through the pharynx into the gut lumen and is not fluorescent until it has been cleaved, and the BCECF portion has entered the



cells surrounding the lumen. Wild-type worms will show slower or no increase in BCECF fluorescence.

5     **Example 3**

Improved RNAi feeding in liquid culture using *nuc-1*(el393) *C. elegans*.

**Introduction**

10    N2 and *nuc-1* *C. elegans* strains were fed with bacteria producing dsRNAs that give lethal phenotypes via RNAi. For this example RNAi was performed in liquid culture instead of on agar plates. We show here for a number of genes that the RNAi effect is more penetrant using  
15    the *nuc-1* strain than the N2 strain, and that RNAi can be performed in liquid.

For this experiment the following *E. coli* strains were used:

- 20
1.    HT115 (DE3): F- *mcrA mcrb* *IN(rrnD-rrnE)* 1  $\lambda$ -*rncl4::tr10* (DE3 lysogen: lacUV5 promoter -T7 polymerase)
    - host for IPTG inducible T7 polymerase expression
    - 25    - RNaseIII<sup>-</sup>
    - Fire A, Carnegie Institution, Baltimore, MD, Pers. Comm.

30    For this experiment, following *C. elegans* strains were used:

1. *C. elegans* N2: regular WT laboratory strain
2. *C. elegans nuc-1*(el393): *C. elegans* strain with a  
35    reduced endonuclease activity (>95%); condensed chromatin persists after programmed cell death;

- 5 ingested (bacterial) DNA in the intestinal lumen is not degraded. Several alleles are described: e1392 (strong allele: has been used for the experiments described below); n887 (resembles e1392) and n334 (weaker allele)
- Stanfield et al. (1998) East Coast Worm meeting abstract 171
  - Anonymous, Worm Breeder's Gazette 1(1):17b
  - Hevelone et al. (1988) Biochem. Genet. 26:447-461
  - 10 - Ellis et al., Worm breeder's Gazette 7(2):44
  - Babu, Worm Breeder's gazette 1(2):10
  - Driscoll, (1996) Brain Pathol. 6:411-425
  - Ellis et al., (1991) Genetics 129:79-94

15

For this experiment, the following plasmids that all give lethal phenotypes in *C. elegans* via RNAi were used:

- 20 pGX22: a vector encoding ampicillin resistance, containing a genomic fragment of cosmid C04H5.6 corresponding to a member of the RNA helicase family.
- pGX52: a vector encoding ampicillin resistance, containing a genomic fragment of cosmid K11D9.2b corresponding to sarco/endoplasmic Ca<sup>2+</sup> ATPase also known as SERCA.
- 25
- pGZ18: a vector encoding ampicillin resistance, containing a genomic fragment of cosmid T25G3.2 corresponding to a chitin like synthase gene.
- 30
- pGX104: a vector encoding ampicillin resistance, containing a genomic fragment of cosmid Y57G11C.15 corresponding to sec-61, a transport protein.
- 35

**Experimental conditions**

- 1 ml overnight cultures of HT115 (DE3) bacteria containing the plasmids pGX22, pGX52, pGZ18 or pGX104 respectively were pelleted and resuspended in S-complete medium, containing 1ml/l of ampicillin (100 µg/ml) and 1ml/l of 1000mM IPTG.
- 10 µl of this bacterial solution was transferred to a 96-well microtiter plate already filled with 100 µl S-complete containing 1ml/l of ampicillin (100 µg/ml) and 1ml/l of 1000mM IPTG.
- 3 nematodes at the L1 growth stage of N2 and nuc-1 strain were then placed in single wells, 3 L1's per well. Per experimental set up, 16 wells were used (n=16).
- the plates were incubated at 25°C for 5 days to allow offspring to be formed.
- the plates were visually checked and the following phenotypes could be scored per individual well:
  - no effect: L1's developed to adults and gave normal offspring.
  - no F1 offspring: L1's developed to adults and gave no offspring.
  - acute lethal: original L1 did not mature and died.

**Results**

- The results of this experiment are illustrated graphically in Figures 9 to 12. Data are expressed as

a percentage of the total (n=16) on the y-axis for both N2 and nuc-1 strains.

### Conclusions

5 The following genes were tested in this liquid RNAi assay:

- C04H5.6: an RNA helicase. RNAi of this gene interferes with the generation of offspring.
- 10 - SERCA: a sarco/endoplasmic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ATPase. A strong RNAi phenotype causes an acute lethal phenotype. A less penetrant RNAi effect results in loss of offspring.
- T25G3.2: a chitin like synthase gene. RNAi of  
15 this gene causes dead eggs.
- sec-61: a transport protein. A strong RNAi phenotype causes an acute lethal phenotype. A less penetrant RNAi effect results in loss of offspring.
- 20 - RNAi can be performed under liquid conditions.

As in the previous examples this set of experiments shows that the nuc-1 *C. elegans* strain is more sensitive to RNAi than the wild-type N2 strain. This  
25 is most clear for less penetrant phenotypes such as SERCA and chitin synthase. For strong RNAi phenotypes like the helicase and Sec-61 the difference between the N2 wild-type strain and the nuc-1 stain is less pronounced.

**Example 4****Cloning of pGX22, pGX52, pGZ18 and pGX104 for RNAi**

A set of primers for each gene was designed on the basis of sequence data available in the publicly accessible *C. elegans* sequence database (Acedb).

The cosmid names relate to:

1. C04H5.6=member of RNA helicase
2. K11D9.2b=SERCA
3. Y57G11C.15=transport protein sec-61
4. T25G3.2=chitin synthase like

The following primer sequences were designed:

1. C04H5.6F 5'-TGCTCAGAGAGTTTCTCAACGAACC-3'  
C04H5.6R 5'-CAATGTTAGTTGCTAGGACCACCTG-3'
2. K11D9.2bF 5'-CAGCCGATCTCCGTCTTGTG-3'  
K11D9.2bR 5'-CCGAGGGCAAGACAACGAAG-3'
3. Y57G11C.15F 5'-ACCGTGGTACTCTTATGGAGCTCG-3'  
Y57G11C.15R 5'-TGCAGTGGATTGGGTCTTCG-3'
4. T25G3.2F  
5'-GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAGCAGGCTATGCCAAGTACATGTCGATTGCG-3'  
  
T25G3.2R  
5'-GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTGGAGAAGCATTCGAGAGTTTG-3'

PCR was performed on genomic DNA of N2 strain *C. elegans* to give PCR products of the following sizes:

- 1326bp for C04H5.6
- 1213bp for K11D9.2b

1024bp for Y57G11C.15

1115bp for T25G3.2

5 The PCR fragments of C04H5.6, K11D9.2b and Y57G11C.15  
were linked to *Bst*XI adaptors (Invitrogen) and then  
cloned into the pGN29 vector cut with *Bst*XI. pGN29  
contains two T7 promoters and two T7 terminators  
flanking a cloning site which is adapted for  
10 facilitated cloning of PCR fragments, comprising a  
stuffer DNA flanked by two *Bst*XI sites (see schematic  
Figure 3). The resulting plasmids were designated  
pGX22 (C04H5.6), pGX52 (K11D9.2b) and pGX104  
(Y57G11C.15).

15 The PCR fragment of T25G3.2 was cloned into pGN39 via  
recombination sites based on the GATEWAY™ cloning  
system (Life Technologies, Inc). pGN39 contains two  
T7 promoters and two T7 terminators flanking a cloning  
site which facilitates "High Throughput" cloning based  
20 on homologous recombination rather than restriction  
enzyme digestion and ligation. As shown schematically  
in Figure 4, the cloning site comprises *att*R1 and  
*att*R2 recombination sites from bacteriophage lambda  
flanking a gene which is lethal to *E. coli*, in this  
25 case the *ccd*B gene. This cloning site is derived from  
the Gateway™ cloning system commercially available  
from Life Technologies, Inc. The Gateway™ cloning  
system has been extensively described by Hartley et  
al. in WO 96/40724 (PCT/US96/10082).

30

**Example 5**

Selecting *C. elegans* mutations for increased gut uptake (gun) using marker dye BCECF-AM and *unc-31* as background.

5

The screen was performed in *unc-31(e928)* mutant background, to ensure high amounts of dye in the gut lumen, since *unc-31* mutations show constitutive pharyngeal pumping. The dye (BCECF-AM: 2',7' bis (2-carboxyethyl)-5-(and-6)-carboxyfluorescein, acetoxymethylester), obtained from Molecular Probes, is cleaved by intracellular esterases. Fluorescence accumulates in the gut cells upon passage through the apical gut membrane.

15

**Mutagenesis**

- Day 1: *unc-31* L4 staged worms were mutagenised with EMS (final concentration 50 mM) for 4 hours
- Day 2: P0 was divided over several large agar plates
- Day 6: F1's were collected and dropped on large plates. The number of eggs the F1's layed were checked every hour and de F1's were removed when 10-20 eggs per F1 were counted
- Day 10: F2 adults were collected and screened with BCECF-AM. Mutations with increased staining of the gut cells after 15-30 minutes exposure to the dye were selected and singled on small agar plates.

30

About 50 initial positives gave progeny which was retested with BCECF-AM (2x) and leucine CMB (1x) 9 of the 50 strains were kept (2 strains : 3 times positive, 7 other strains : twice positive)

35

Table 3: Isolation of mutations for increased staining with BCECF-AM

	Total P0	Total F1	Total F2	screened chromosomes	number of strains isolated
5	(counted)	(estimated)	(calculated)	(estimated)	(counted)
	2251	55618	222472	100000	9

Outcrossing, backcrossing and double construction

- 10 1. backcrossing *unc-31; gun* --> *unc-31; gun*
  - *unc-31; gun* x WT males
  - singled 2x5 WT hermaphrodites F1s (*unc-31/+;gun/+*)
  - singled 50 WT hermaphrodites F2s (1/4 homozygous)
  - select strains segregating 1/4 *unc*
- 15 - stain *unc* strains with BCECF-AM
  - from positive strains pick *unc* homozygous
  - retest 100 % *unc* strains with BCECF-AM
  - kept 1 strain (backcrossed)
- 20 2. *unc-31* background was crossed out-->+; *gun*
  - *unc-31; gun* x WT males
  - singled 2x5 WT hermaphrodites F1s (*unc-31/+;gun/+*)
  - singled 50 WT hermaphrodites F2s (1/4 homozygous)
  - select strains which did not segregate *unc* F3s
- 25 anymore
  - stain non *unc* strains with BCECF-AM
  - 7 positive strains were retested with BCECF-AM and finally 1 was selected and kept (outcrossed)
- 30 3. +; *gun* (1x outcrossed) were 2 times backcrossed-->+; *gun* (3x backcrossed)
  - *gun* x WT males
  - WT hermaphrodites x F1 males (*gun/+*)
  - singled 10 WT hermaphrodites F2s (1/2 heterozygous)
- 35 - singled 50 WT hermaphrodites F3s (1/8 homozygous)



- stain strains with BCECF-AM- retested positives with BCECF-AM and finally 1 was selected and kept

4. *gun* (3x backcrossed) were crossed with *nuc-1(X)*  
 5 mutant--> *gun; nuc-1*  
 - *gun* x WT males  
 - *nuc-1* x *gun/+* males  
 - *nuc-1* x *gun/+; nuc-1/0* or *+/+; nuc-1/0* males  
 - singled 10 WT hermaphrodite progeny (*nuc-1*  
 10 homozygous,  $\frac{1}{2}$  heterozygous *gun*)  
 - singled 40 WT hermaphrodite progeny (1/8 homozygous *gun*)  
 - stain strains with BCECF-AM  
 - retested positives with BCECF-AM and finally 1 was  
 15 selected and kept

Table 6: Strains derived from *gun* mutations

	<i>gun</i>		<i>unc-31; gun</i>		<i>unc-31; gun</i>			<i>gun; nuc-1</i>	
	original isolate		backcrossed (1x)		outcrossed (1x)		3x b.c.	from 3x b.c.	
	allele number	isolation number	strain number	isolation number	strain number	isolation number	strain number	strain number	strain number
20	bg77	31.4	UG 510	31.4.46.1	UG 556	31.4.34	UG 563	UG 674	UG 777
25	bg78	37.5	UG 511	37.5.46.4	UG 557	37.5.15	UG 564	UG 675	-
	bg83	10.2	UG 543	10.2.11	UG 600	10.2.21	UG 586	UG 676	-
	bg84	7.2	UG 544	7.2.10	UG 601	7.2.15	UG 589	UG 677	UG 774
	bg85	11.5	UG 545	11.5.29.2	UG 602	2x b.c.	UG 717		UG 775
	bg86	42.1	UG 546	42.1.4.5	UG 603	42.1.18	UG 587	UG 678	UG 776
30	bg87	7.1	UG 547	7.1.8.3	UG 604	7.1.22	UG 585	UG 679	-
	bg88	5.3	UG 548	5.3.9	UG 605	5.3.18	UG 584	UG 680	-
	bg89	23.4	UG 549	23.4.13.5	UG 606	23.4.3	UG 588	UG 671	-

SEQUENCE LISTING:

SEQ ID NO: 1 complete sequence of pGN1

5 SEQ ID NO: 2 complete sequence of pGN8

SEQ ID NO: 3 complete sequence of pGN29

SEQ ID NO: 4 complete sequence of pGN39

10 SEQ ID NO: 5 complete sequence of pGX22

SEQ ID NO: 6 complete sequence of pGX52

15 SEQ ID NO: 7 complete sequence of pGX104

SEQ ID NO: 8 complete sequence of pGZ8

SEQ ID NO: 9 primer C04H5.6F

20 SEQ ID NO: 10 primer C04H5.6R

SEQ ID NO: 11 primer K11D9.2bF

25 SEQ ID NO: 12 primer K11D9.2bR

SEQ ID NO: 13 primer Y57G11C.15F

SEQ ID NO: 14 primer Y57G11C.15R

30 SEQ ID NO: 15 primer T25G3.2F

SEQ ID NO: 16 primer T25G3.2R

Claims:

1. A method of inhibiting expression of a target gene in a nematode worm comprising feeding to  
5 said nematode worm a food organism which is capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide sequence substantially identical to a portion of said target gene following ingestion of the food organism by the nematode, wherein the nematode  
10 has a non wild-type genetic background selected to provide increased sensitivity to RNA interference as compared to wild type.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the  
15 nematode is a microscopic nematode.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the nematode is from the genus *Caenorhabditis*.
- 20 4. A method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the nematode is *C. elegans*.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the nematode has a mutant genetic  
25 background.
6. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein the nematode is a mutant strain which exhibits reduced activity of one or more nucleases compared to wild  
30 type.
7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the nematode is *C. elegans* strain *nuc-1*.
- 35 8. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein the nematode is a mutant strain which exhibits increased

gut uptake compared to wild type.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the nematode is mutant *C. elegans* strain bg85.

5

10. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein the nematode is a mutant strain having at least one mutation which results in reduced nuclease activity compared to wild type and at least one mutation which results in increased gut uptake compared to wild type.

10

11. A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein the nematode is a mutant *C. elegans* strain having the *nuc-1* mutation and the bg85 mutation.

15

12. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the food organism has been engineered to express a double-stranded RNA.

20

13. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the food organism is a bacterium.

25

14. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein the food organism is *E. coli*.

30

15. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the food organism has been genetically modified to express a double-stranded RNA having a nucleotide sequence substantially identical to a portion of said target gene.

35

16. A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein the food organism contains a DNA vector, the vector comprising a promoter or promoters orientated relative to a DNA sequence such that they are capable of

initiating transcription of said DNA sequence to RNA capable of forming a double-stranded structure upon binding of an appropriate RNA polymerase to said promoter or promoters.

5

17. A method as claimed in claim 25 wherein the vector comprises two promoters flanking the DNA sequence.

10

18. A method as claimed in claim 26 wherein the two promoters are identical.

15

19. A method as claimed in claim 25 wherein the vector comprises a single promoter and further comprises said DNA sequence in a sense and an antisense orientation relative to said promoter.

20

20. A method as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 20 wherein the nematode or the food organism is adapted to express an RNA polymerase capable of initiating transcription from said promoter or promoters.

25

21. A method as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 20 wherein the RNA polymerase is T7, T3 or SP6 polymerase.

30

22. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 21 wherein the step of feeding said food organism to said nematode worm is carried out in liquid culture.

35

23. A method of inhibiting expression of a target gene in a nematode worm comprising feeding to said nematode worm a food organism capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide sequence substantially identical to a

nematode is *C. elegans*.

32. A method as claimed in any one of claims 28  
to 31 wherein the nematode has a mutant genetic  
5 background.

33. A method as claimed in claim 32 wherein the  
nematode is mutant *C. elegans* strain bg85.

10 34. A method as claimed in any one of claims 28  
to 33 wherein the DNA capable of producing a double-  
stranded RNA structure is a vector comprising a  
promoter or promoters orientated relative to a DNA  
sequence such that they are capable of initiating  
15 transcription of said DNA sequence to RNA capable of  
forming a double-stranded structure upon binding of an  
appropriate RNA polymerase to said promoter or  
promoters.

20 35. A method as claimed in claim 34 wherein the  
vector comprises two promoters flanking the DNA  
sequence.

25 36. A method as claimed in claim 35 wherein the  
two promoters are identical.

30 37. A method as claimed in claim 34 wherein the  
vector comprises a single promoter and further  
comprises said DNA sequence in a sense and an  
antisense orientation relative to said promoter.

35 38. A method as claimed in any one of claims 34  
to 37 wherein the nematode is adapted to express an  
RNA polymerase capable of initiating transcription  
from said promoter or promoters.

39. A method as claimed in any one of claims 34

portion of said target gene following ingestion of the food organism by the nematode, wherein the food organism carries a modification selected to provide increased expression or persistence of the doubled-stranded RNA compared to a food organism which does not carry the modification.

24. A method as claimed in claim 23 wherein the food organism is a bacterium.

25. A method as claimed in claim 24 wherein the bacterium is an *E. coli* strain.

26. A method as claimed in claim 25 wherein the *E. coli* strain is an RNase III minus strain or any other RNase negative strain.

27. A method as claimed in any one of claims 23 to 26 wherein the step of feeding said food organism to said nematode worm is carried out in liquid culture.

28. A method of inhibiting expression of a target gene in a nematode worm comprising introduction of a DNA capable of producing a double-stranded RNA structure having a nucleotide sequence substantially identical to a portion of said target gene in said nematode, wherein the nematode is one which exhibits increased gut uptake compared to wild type.

29. A method as claimed in claim 28 wherein the nematode is a microscopic nematode.

30. A method as claimed in claim 29 wherein the nematode is from the genus *Caenorhabditis*.

31. A method as claimed in claim 30 wherein the

to 38 wherein the RNA polymerase is T7, T3 or SP6 polymerase.



FIG. 1.

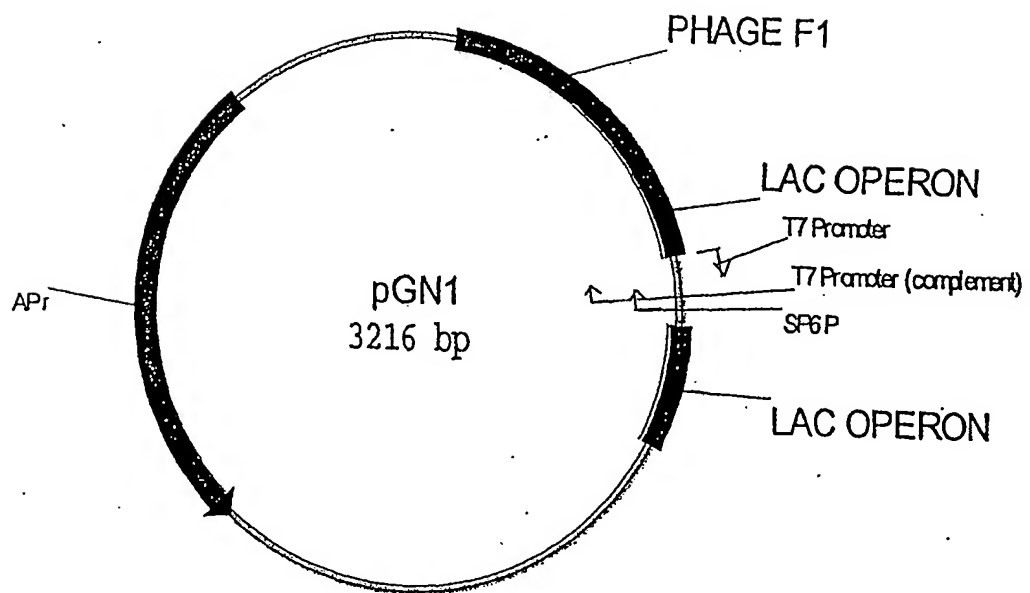


FIG. 2.

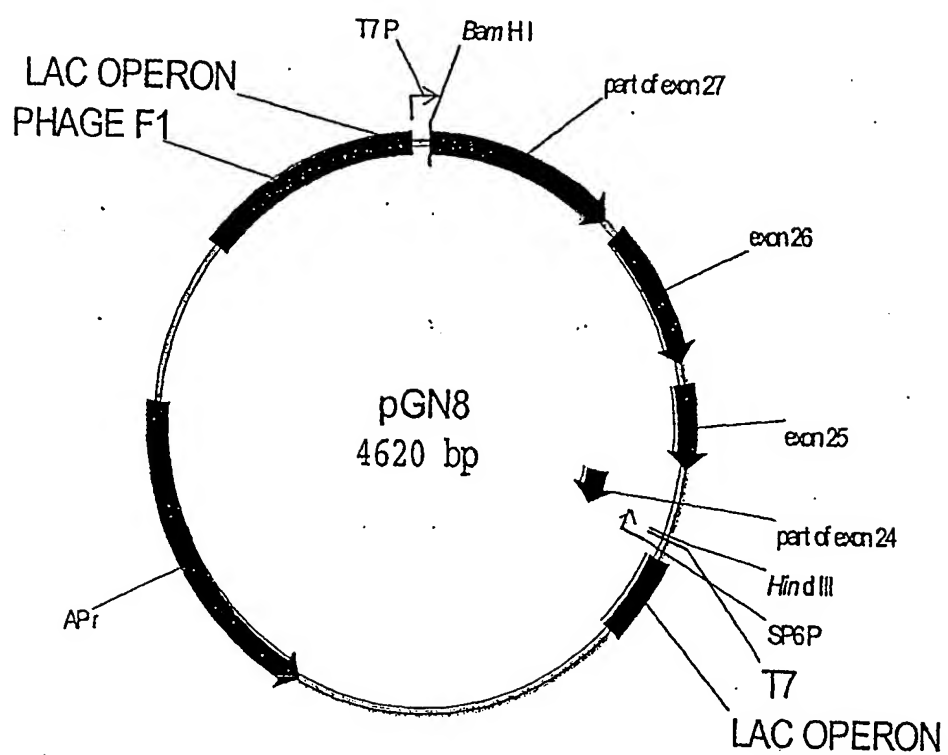


FIG. 3.

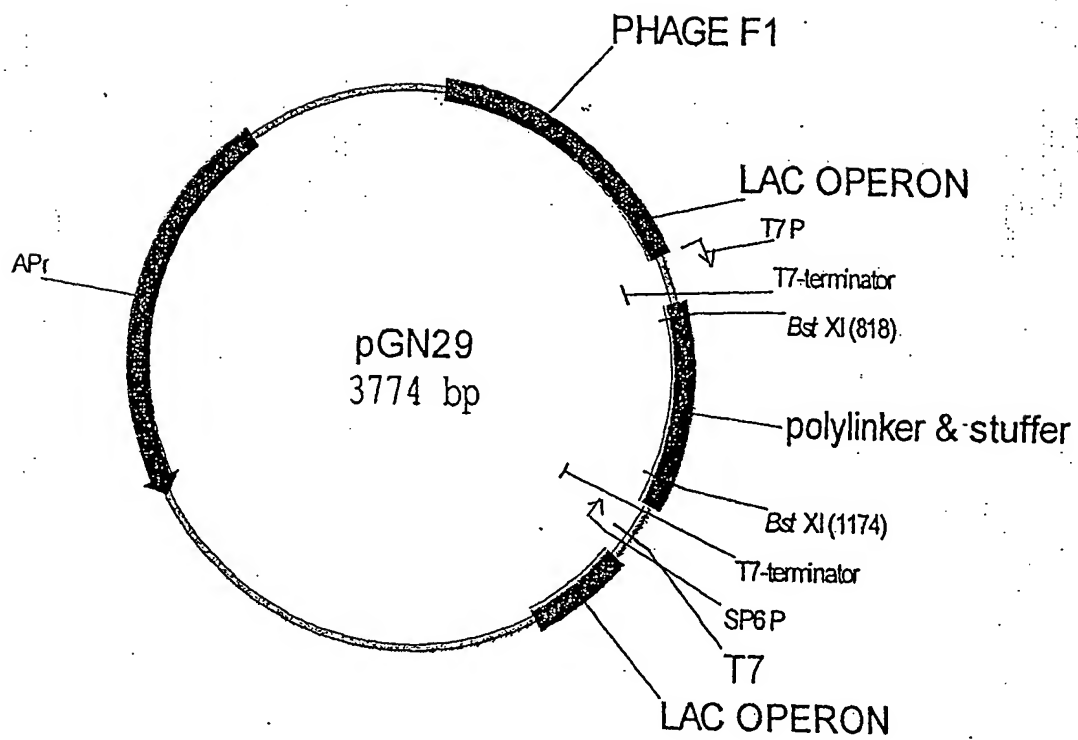


FIG. 4.

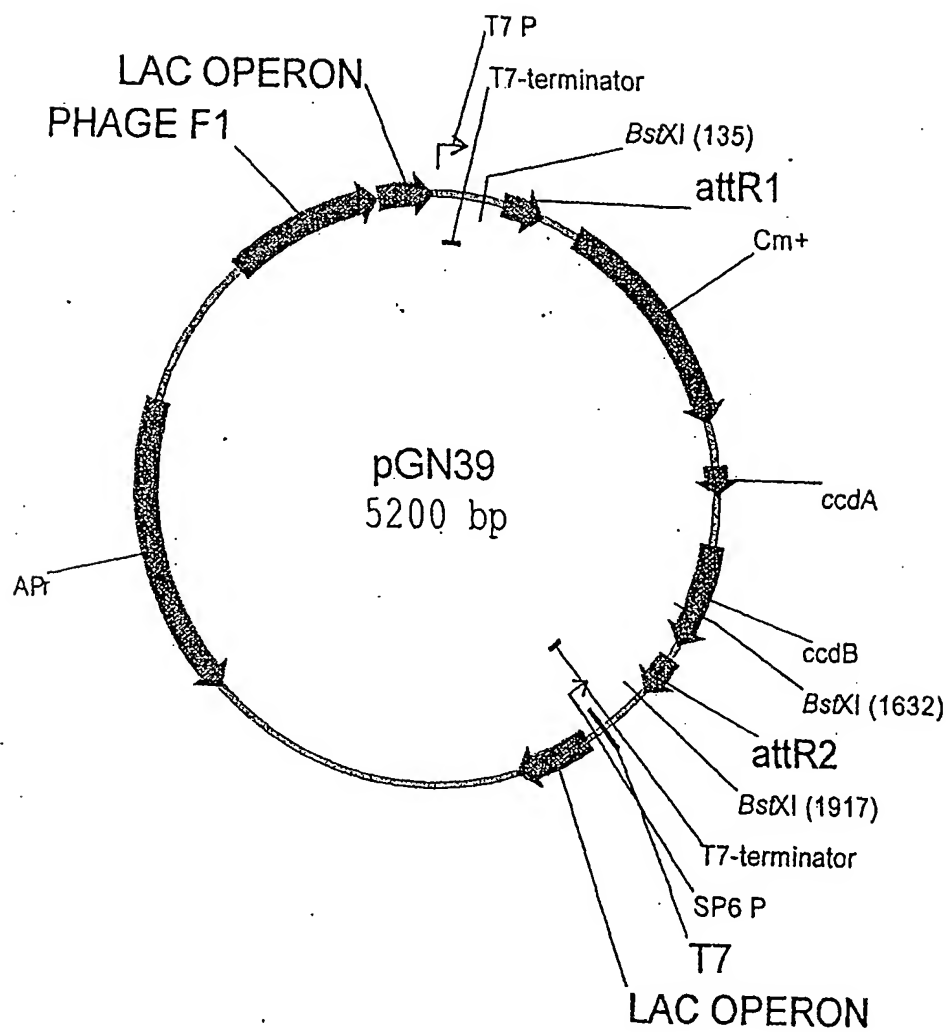


FIG. 5.

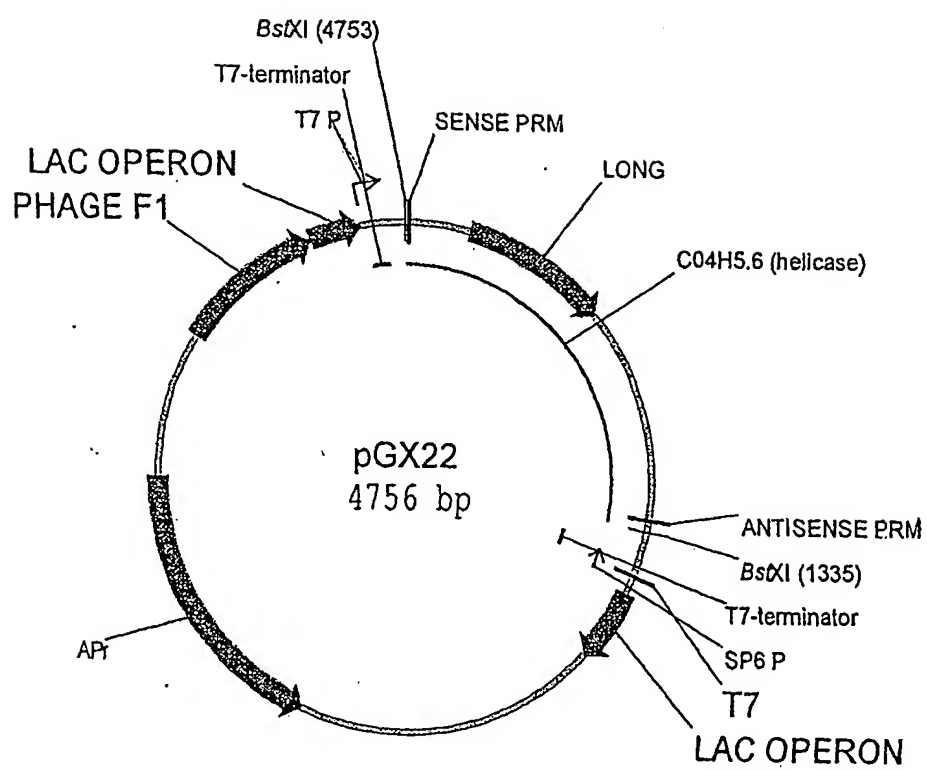


FIG. 6.

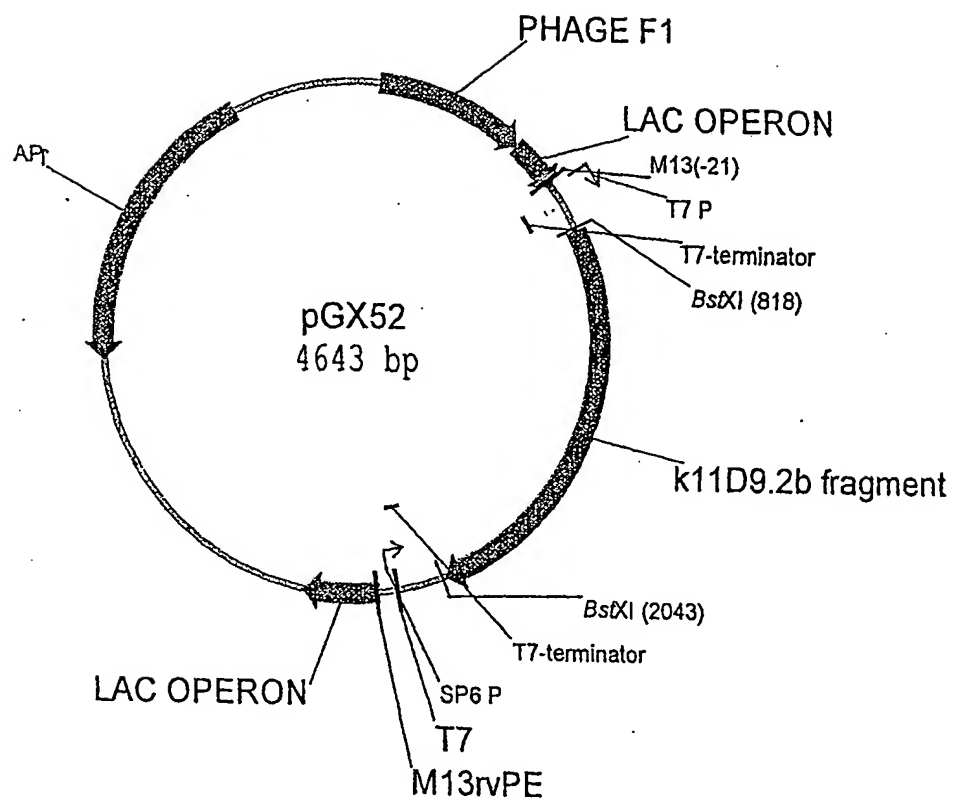


FIG. 7.

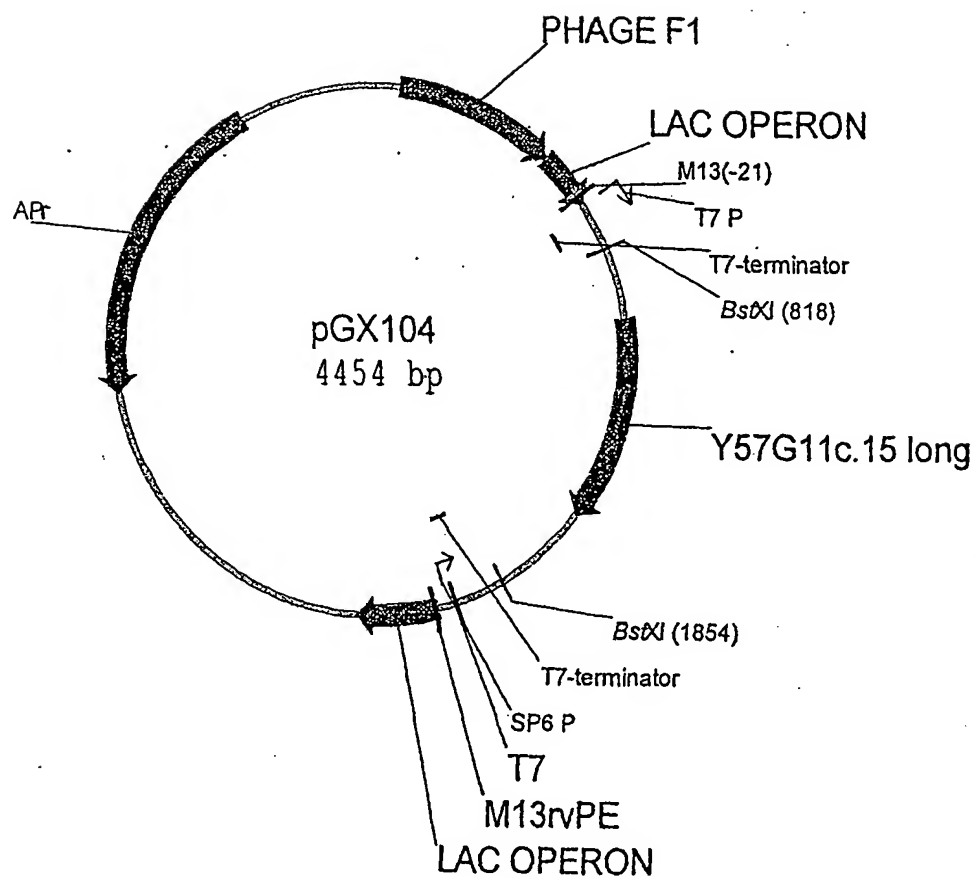


FIG. 8.

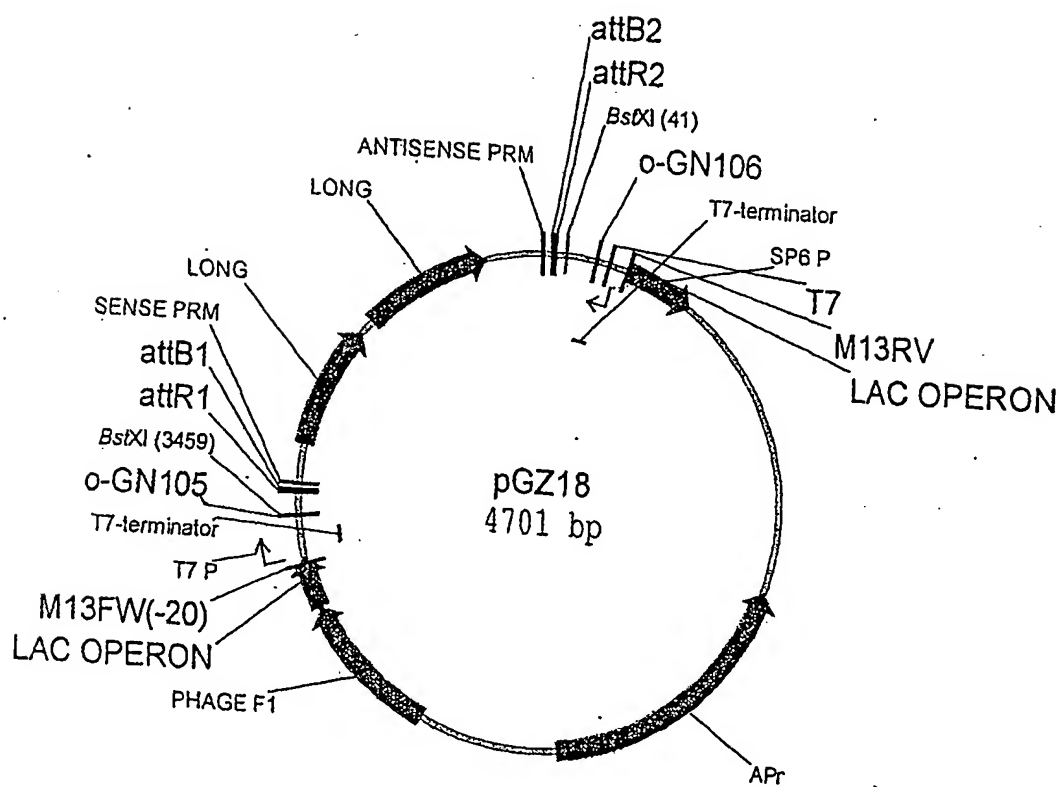




FIG. 9.

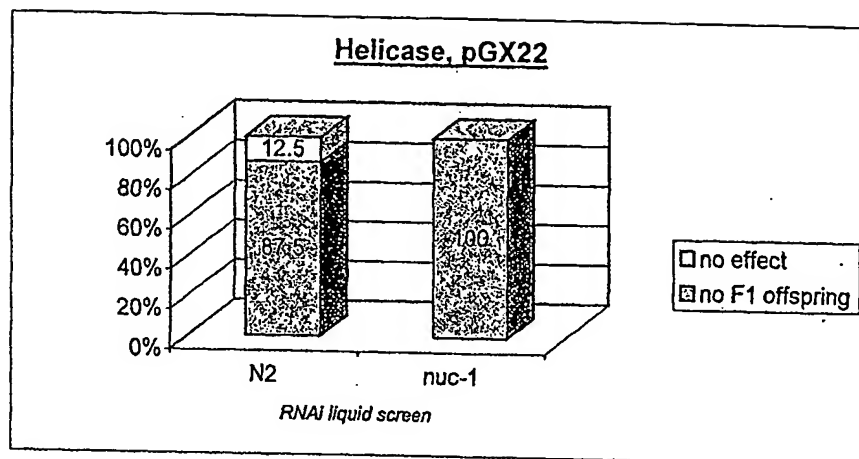


FIG. 10.

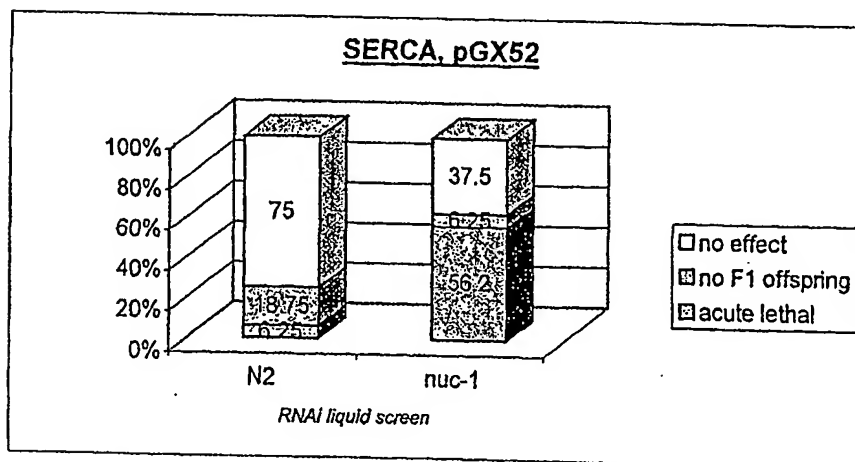


FIG. 11.

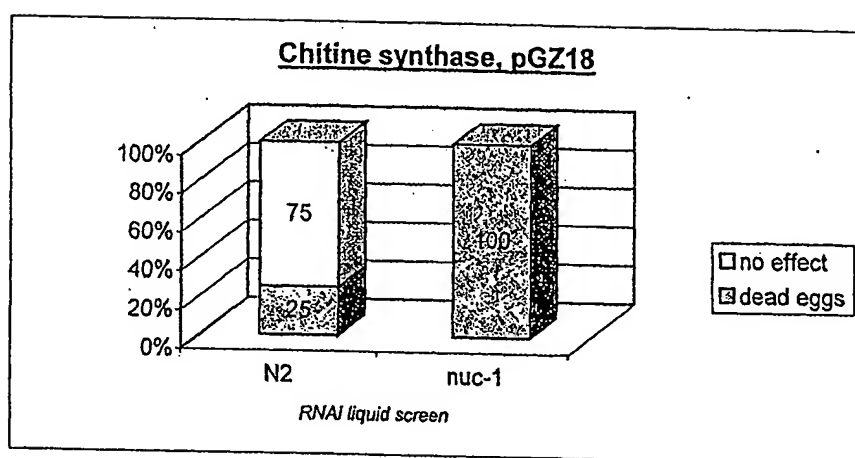
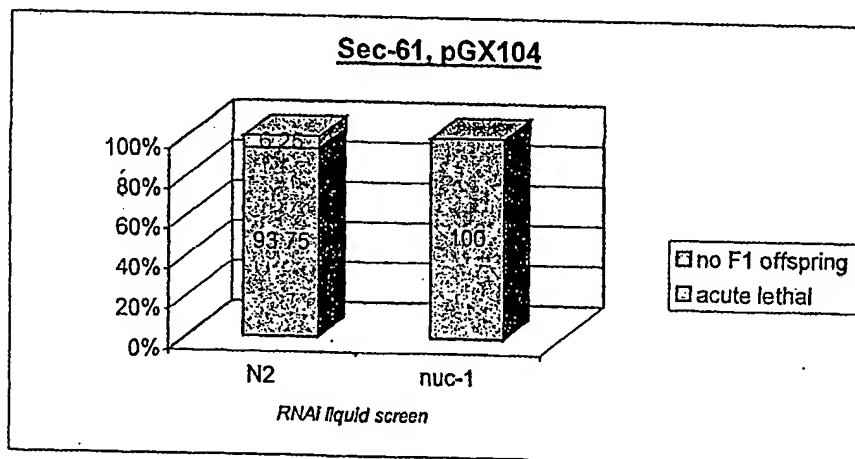


FIG. 12.



## SEQUENCE LISTING

&lt;110&gt; DEVGEN NV

&lt;120&gt; IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO DOUBLE-STRANDED RNA INHIBITION

&lt;130&gt; SCB/53711/001

&lt;140&gt;

&lt;141&gt;

&lt;160&gt; 14

&lt;170&gt; PatentIn Ver. 2.0

&lt;210&gt; 1

&lt;211&gt; 3216

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: Plasmid pGN1

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&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

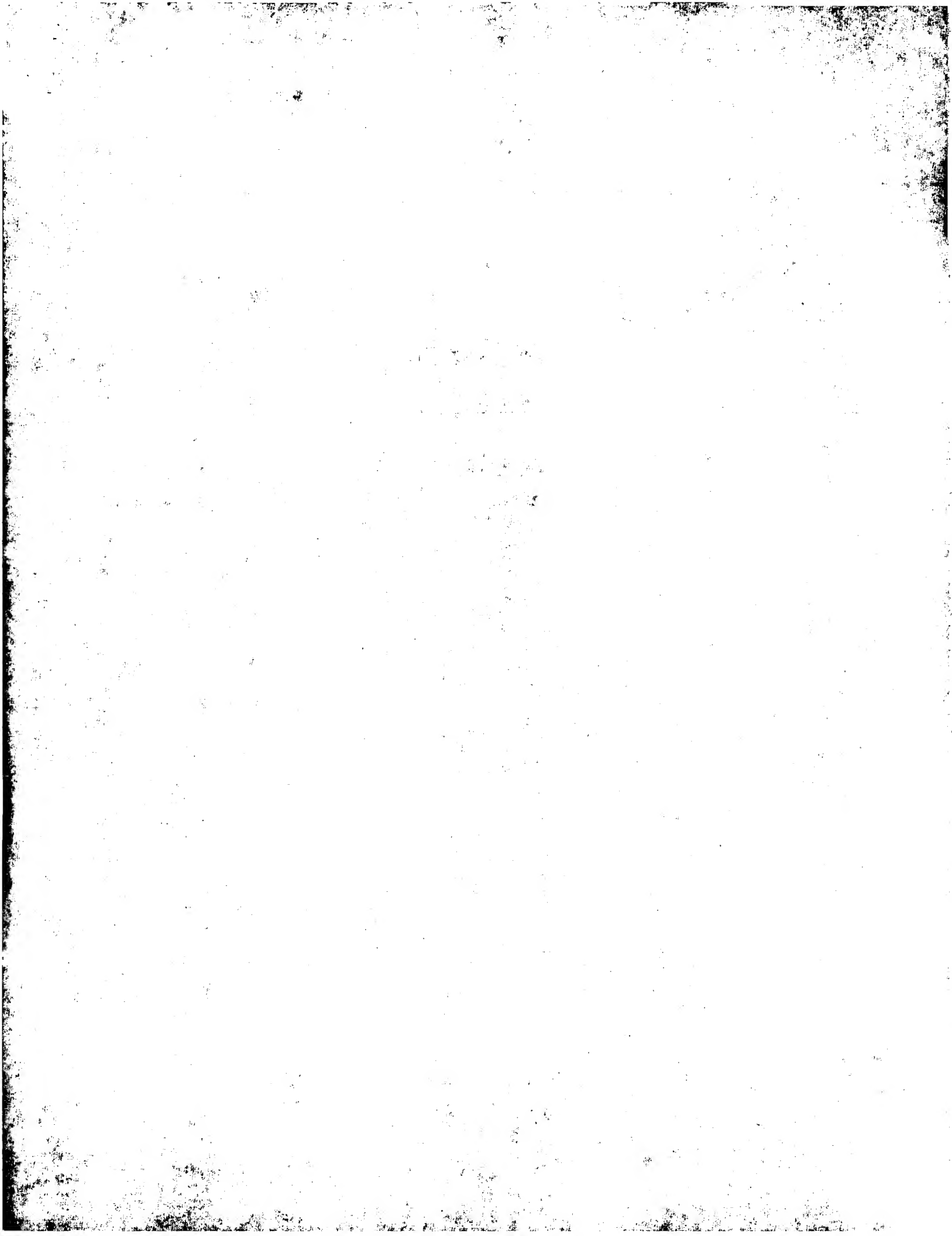
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&lt;400&gt; 2

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&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;223&gt; Description of Artificial Sequence: Plasmid pGX52

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&lt;211&gt; 4454

&lt;212&gt; DNA



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&lt;213&gt; Artificial Sequence

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/13149

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/10 C12N9/22 C07K14/435 C12N15/66 C12N15/70  
C12N1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

BIOSIS, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	TIMMONS L ET AL: "Specific interference by ingested dsRNA" NATURE, MACMILLAN JOURNALS LTD. LONDON, GB, vol. 395, no. 6705, 29 October 1998 (1998-10-29), page 854 XP002103601 ISSN: 0028-0836 the whole document	1-4, 12-21, 23-25, 28-31, 34-39
A	FIRE A ET AL: "Potent and specific genetic interference by double-stranded RNA in <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> " NATURE, GB, MACMILLAN JOURNALS LTD. LONDON, vol. 391, 19 February 1998 (1998-02-19), pages 806-811, XP002095876 ISSN: 0028-0836 cited in the application the whole document	1-4
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 July 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/07/2001

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/13149

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SHARP PHILLIP A: "RNAi and double-strand RNA." GENES & DEVELOPMENT, vol. 13, no. 2, 15 January 1999 (1999-01-15), pages 139-141, XP002171268 ISSN: 0890-9369 the whole document ---	1-4
A	RAY C ET AL: "GUT-SPECIFIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL EXPRESSION OF A CAENORHABDITIS ELEGANS CYSTEINE PROTEASE GENE" MOLECULAR AND BIOCHEMICAL PARASITOLOGY,NL,ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, AMSTERDAM, vol. 51, 1992, pages 239-249, XP000572340 ISSN: 0166-6851 abstract ---	2-4,8
A	RAND J B ET AL: "GENETIC PHARMACOLOGY: INTERACTIONS BETWEEN DRUGS AND GENE PRODUCTS IN CAENORHABDITIS ELEGANS" METHODS IN CELL BIOLOGY,LONDON,GB, vol. 84, 1995, pages 187-204, XP000956211 page 190, paragraph 1 -page 194, paragraph 4 ---	1-4,8
A	AVERY LEON ET AL: "The Caenorhabditis elegans unc-31 gene affects multiple nervous system-controlled functions." GENETICS, vol. 134, no. 2, 1993, pages 455-464, XP001011453 ISSN: 0016-6731 the whole document ---	2-4,8
A	TAGESSON C ET AL: "INFLUENCE OF SURFACE-ACTIVE FOOD ADDITIVES ON THE INTEGRITY AND PERMEABILITY OF RAT INTESTINAL MUCOSA" FOOD AND CHEMICAL TOXICOLOGY, vol. 22, no. 11, 1984, pages 861-864, XP001009621 ISSN: 0278-6915 the whole document --- -/--	8

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International Application No

PCT/EP 00/13149

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	<p>LYON CHRISTOPHER J ET AL: "The C. elegans apoptotic nuclease NUC-1 is related in sequence and activity to mammalian DNase II."</p> <p>GENE (AMSTERDAM), vol. 252, no. 1-2, 11 July 2000 (2000-07-11), pages 147-154, XP001009494 ISSN: 0378-1119 abstract; figure 3 page 151, right-hand column, paragraph 2 -page 153, right-hand column, paragraph 2 ---</p>	6,7
P,X	<p>WO 00 01846 A (MORTIER KATHERINE ;DEVGEN NV (BE); BOGAERT THIERRY (BE); PLAETINCK) 13 January 2000 (2000-01-13) cited in the application</p> <p>page 8, line 9 -page 10, line 22 page 12, line 14 -page 23, line 2 figures 5,9; examples 1-4 ---</p>	1-4, 12-21, 23-25, 28-31, 34-39
P,X	<p>WO 00 63425 A (FEICHTINGER RICHARD ;BEGHYN MYRIAM (BE); DEVGEN NV (BE); BOGAERT T) 26 October 2000 (2000-10-26) abstract page 2, line 14-30 page 6, line 18-33 page 7, line 12 -page 9, line 28 page 12, line 20 -page 13, line 25; example 3 ---</p>	2-5,8,9, 29-33
T	<p>TIMMONS LISA ET AL: "Ingestion of bacterially expressed dsRNAs can produce specific and potent genetic interference in Caenorhabditis elegans."</p> <p>GENE (AMSTERDAM), vol. 263, no. 1-2, 2001, pages 103-112, XP001009512 ISSN: 0378-1119 the whole document -----</p>	1-4, 12-21, 23-26, 28-31, 34-39



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Information on patent family members

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